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STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

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NORTH DAKOTA
CORRECTIONAL
FACILITIES REPORT

1985

North Dakota Correctional Facilities Report, 1985

A Publication of the
Criminal Justice Training and Statistics Division
using data collected and processed through the
North Dakota Jail Information System (NDJIS)

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The information contained in this report is information collected and submitted by corrections personnel working in the thirty-six local corrections facilities in the state. We appreciate their work in recording the necessary data on the correctional register forms, and we especially want to acknowledge their cooperative spirit in communicating with our information systems clerk, Viola Ressler, in order to provide data that is complete and accurate.

Vi Ressler must check every entry on every form that is sent to this office. She must communicate with all of the thirty-six facilities to make sure that the proper corrections are made prior to automated data entry. Her hard work, knowledge, and good judgment are essential and appreciated.

Robert J. Helten
Systems Specialist

Table of Contents

	Page
Acknowledgements	i
Table of Contents	ii
List of Tables	iii
List of Figures	v
Summary	vi
North Dakota Jail Statistics, Overview 1985	1
Summary of Local Incarceration Data, 1985	2
Characteristics of Incarcerated Persons	12
Age	12
Sex	16
Race/Ethnicity	20
Physical Condition at Intake	22
Reasons for Incarceration	24
Legal Status of Incarcerated Persons	31
Length of Incarceration	34
Means of Release	39

List of Tables

Table	Title	Page
I.	North Dakota Correctional Facility Data, by Facility, 1985	5
II.	Percent Change in Number of Local Incarcerations, North Dakota 1977-1985	6
III.	Crimes, Arrests and Incarcerations, Percent Change, North Dakota, 1977-1985	6
IV.	Rate of Incarceration in Local Correctional Facilities, North Dakota, 1977-1985	7
V.	Crime, Arrest and Incarceration Rates Per 1,000 Population, North Dakota, 1977-1985	7
VI.	Incarcerations by Facility, North Dakota, 1977-1985	9
VII.	Incarcerations: Adults and Juveniles, North Dakota, 1977-1985	12
VIII.	Incarcerations in Local Jails by Age, North Dakota, 1977-1985	13
IX.	Incarcerations by Age and Facility, North Dakota, 1985	14
X.	Incarcerations in Local Facilities by Sex, North Dakota, 1977-1985	16
XI.	Incarcerations: Adult and Juvenile by Sex, North Dakota, 1977-1985	17
XII.	Incarcerations in Local Facilities by Age and Sex, North Dakota, 1985	18
XIII.	Incarcerations: Adult and Juvenile by Sex and Facility, North Dakota, 1985	19
XIV.	Incarcerations by Race/Ethnicity, North Dakota, 1977-1985	20
XV.	Incarcerations by Race/Ethnicity and Facility, North Dakota, 1985	21
XVI.	Incarcerations by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, North Dakota, 1985	22
XVII.	Incarcerations by Physical Condition at Intake, North Dakota, 1977-1985	23

Table	Title	Page
XVIII.	Incarcerations by Physical Condition and Sex, North Dakota, 1985	23
XIX.	Incarcerations by Reason for Incarceration, North Dakota, 1977-1985	25
XX.	Total Incarcerations, 1977-1985, by Selected Reasons for Incarceration, North Dakota	26
XXI.	Reasons for Incarceration by Age, North Dakota, 1985	28
XXII.	Reasons for Incarceration by Race and Sex, North Dakota, 1985	30
XXIII.	Incarcerations in Local Correctional Facilities by Legal Status at Intake, North Dakota, 1977-1985	32
XXIV.	Incarcerations by Length of Incarceration, North Dakota, 1977-1985	35
XXV.	Incarcerations by Facility by Length of Incarceration, North Dakota, 1985	37
XXVI.	Average Length of Incarceration (In Hours) By Age and Sex, North Dakota, 1977-1985	38
XXVII.	Means of Release of Incarcerations, North Dakota, 1977-1985	40

List of Figures

Figure	Title	Page
I.	Crime Index, Arrest and Incarceration Rates Per 1,000 Population, North Dakota, 1977-1985	8
II.	Percent Change, 1977-1985, in Number of Incarcerations by County, North Dakota	11
III.	Number of Incarcerations by Age, North Dakota, 1985	15

NORTH DAKOTA JAIL INFORMATION SYSTEM (NDJIS)

The North Dakota Jail Information System (NDJIS) was begun in 1977. It is a system wherein the county and city correctional facilities in the state record the booking of inmates into their facilities and report these "bookings" quarterly to the Office of Attorney General. Standard North Dakota Correctional Facility Register forms are used by all county and city facilities in the state to accomplish this reporting.

The NDJIS gathers data on: (1) characteristics of incarcerated persons, including age, sex, race/ethnicity and physical condition at intake; (2) reasons for incarcerations; (3) lengths of incarcerations; (4) legal status and means of release of persons being held in local facilities; and (5) the agencies financially responsible for incarcerations (currently being gathered but not yet analyzed).

Reports are not received from facilities run by the Bureau of Indian Affairs on the state's four Indian reservations, nor does the NDJIS include statistics from the State Industrial School, the State Farm, the State Penitentiary, or any other state institution.

The data received by the Office of Attorney General is verified, entered and stored on a computer file with the state's Central Data Processing Division. Reports are run twice annually, usually in February and August, with other additional runs being made periodically to produce specific kinds of information in response to special requests.

North Dakota Jail Statistics, 1985

Overview 1985

The North Dakota Office of Attorney General has responsibility for annually inspecting all county, city, and regional jail facilities and juvenile detention centers. In 1985, there were 36 county jails, 3 city facilities, 2 regional corrections centers, and 1 juvenile detention center inspected. Each of these facilities maintained records of all persons incarcerated, and reported these incarcerations to the Office of Attorney General.

A total of 19,241 incarcerations were recorded in 1985. Eighty-six percent of these, or 16,512, were male; 2,729 were female. Ninety-six percent, or 18,379, were adult; 862 were juveniles aged 17 or younger.

It is important to remember that the numbers produced by the North Dakota Jail Information System (NDJIS) reflect what we refer to as incarcerations, and should not be interpreted as persons incarcerated. An incarceration is intended to represent the intake, confinement, and release of an individual in a jail or juvenile facility. It requires the actual physical placement of an individual in an area specifically intended for human confinement, for the purpose of ensuring the safekeeping and continued presence of that individual. Since the same individuals can be incarcerated numerous times in the same or different facilities, it is not a measure of the number of persons incarcerated.

Incarcerations, as were noted above, are intended to reflect the use of areas specifically intended for confinement, though this is a matter that is sometimes not quite clear. Persons who are detained by law enforcement authorities in a sheriff's or police chief's office, or some other administrative or public area -- awaiting administrative procedures such as the posting of bond -- should not be recorded as having been incarcerated. On the other hand, if the intake process is initiated, and the individual is physically placed in a designated confinement area -- usually behind a locked door -- that individual should be recorded on the correction facility register.

It is known that in some instances, in some agencies, persons have been arrested and taken to jail facilities where they bond out in a very short while. Some of these individuals were not physically placed in a confinement area, yet they were recorded on the correctional facility register. This kind of inconsistency in reporting does occur even though steps are taken to try to minimize errors and promote accuracy and consistency. These qualifications of the data should be kept in mind when reading the NDJIS statistics.

Following is a summary of the local incarceration data for 1985:

Summary of Local
Incarceration Data*
1985

Total Statewide Jail Incarcerations	19,241
Sex of Incarcerated Persons:	
Male	16,512
Female	2,729
Age of Incarcerated Persons:	
Adult	18,379
Juvenile	862
Age and Sex of Incarcerated Persons:	
Juvenile Male	605
Juvenile Female	257
Adult Male	15,907
Adult Female	2,472
Race of Incarcerated Persons:	
American Indian	3,667
Black, not Hispanic	144
White, not Hispanic	15,044
Asian or Pacific Islander	67
Hispanic, Black or White	319
Legal Status of Intake:	
Under Investigation	110
Awaiting Indictment	280
Awaiting Trial	11,768
Awaiting Sentencing	67
Awaiting Appeal	3
Awaiting Transfer	457
Awaiting Probation/Parole Hearing	328
Serving Sentence	3,735
Transit	397
Federal	113
Military	2
Detoxification	1,930
Sleeper	51

*Excluding jails which are located on Indian reservations at Belcourt, Fort Yates, Fort Totten and New Town.

Persons Alcohol Intoxicated at Intake:

Male	5,727
Female	790
Total	6,517

Percent of Total Incarcerations Recorded as Alcohol Intoxicated	34%

Average Length of Incarceration:

Juvenile Male (605)	65 Hrs.
Juvenile Female (257)	52 Hrs.
Adult Male (15,907)	109 Hrs.
Adult Female (2,472)	58 Hrs.
American Indian Male (3,010)	117 Hrs.
American Indian Female (657)	63 Hrs.
White Male (13,028)	105 Hrs.
White Female (2,016)	57 Hrs.
Male Age 18 (715)	126 Hrs.
DUI Offense (4,964)	69 Hrs.
Detoxification (1,799)	17 Hrs.
All Persons (19,241)	97 Hrs.

Person-Days in Jail:

Juvenile Male	1,638
Juvenile Female	557
Adult Male	72,244
Adult Female	5,975
Total Person-Days	80,414

Average Daily Population of All Jails in North Dakota (combined):

Juvenile Male	5
Juvenile Female	2
Adult Male	198
Adult Female	16
Total Average Daily Population	221

Thirty-six local correctional facilities operated at one time or another in the state during 1985.

By far the largest jail operation in the state is in Cass County. They reported a total of 4,222 incarcerations in 1985, with a capacity of 80 total inmates, and an average daily population of approximately 56 inmates. Grand Forks County reported the second largest number of incarcerations with 2,872, while Lake Region Correctional Center reported the third largest, with 1,806 incarcerations. Although Ward County reported only 1,734 total incarcerations, they did have the third largest daily population with an average of almost 24 inmates being held at any given time during the year. The average daily population is a product of the total number of incarcerations for a year, multiplied by the average length of incarceration in days, and divided by 365 days. Using this figure provides a somewhat different perspective on jail use than that presented by total incarcerations. Staffing requirements, for instance, could be the same for a facility reporting 1,500 incarcerations as they are for one reporting 3,000 incarcerations, if each of the 1,500 are held twice as long as those in the group of 3,000.

Table I presents the total incarcerations, facility capacity, average daily population and anticipated grade for each correctional facility inspected in 1985. Each facility is classified according to the length of time it is able to hold prisoners, as follows: grade one, up to one year; grade two, up to 90 days; and grade three, 96 hours or less. There were 12 grade one facilities, 12 grade two, and 12 grade three facilities inspected.

Reported incarcerations in the state have generally increased over 7 percent from 1977 to 1985. (See Table II.)

Table 1

North Dakota
Correctional Facility Data
By Facility
1985

Facility	Total Incarcerated	Total Capacity No. of Persons	Ave. Daily Population	Grade
Adams County	24	9	0.06	2
Barnes County	378	28	4.53	1
Bottineau County	152	9	2.46	1
Burke County	N/R	4	0.00	3
Burleigh County	978	21	15.41	2
Cass County	4,222	80	55.91	1
Cass County JDC (1)	270	12	2.99	1
Cavalier County	69	9	0.36	2
Dickey County	62	4	0.03	3
Divide County	32	8	0.03	3
Eddy County	5	5	0.005	3
Emmons County	6	4	0.005	3
Foster County	N/R	9	0.00	3
Golden Valley County	22	4	0.02	2
Grand Forks County	2,872	62	29.47	1
Grand Forks County Juv. Quart.	163	4	0.95	1
Grant County	4	6	0.02	3
Mott	N/R	2	0.00	3
Lake Region C.C.	1,806	41	17.94	1
Logan County	7	3	0.01	3
McIntosch County	11	3	0.02	3
McKenzie County	167	21	1.58	3
McLean County	92	14	1.79	2
Garrison	N/R	6	0.00	3
Mercer County	313	18	3.07	1
Morton County	714	19	5.30	2
Mountrail County	142	10	1.05	2
Oliver County	N/R	4	0.00	3
Pembina County	234	12	1.50	2
Pierce County	85	9	1.43	2
Ransom County	60	4	0.37	3
Renville County	N/R	6	0.00	2
Richland County	707	23	12.19	1
Rolette County	425	26	4.27	2
Dunseith	257	6	0.59	3
Sargent County	N/R	4	0.00	3
Sheridan County	3	4	0.01	3
Stutsman County	533	6	4.81	3
SWMCCC	963	62	11.21	1
Traill County	153	12	2.55	2
Walsh County	432	14	3.70	2
Ward County	1,734	86	24.35	1
Williams County	1,144	38	18.54	1
TOTAL	19,241	731	228.54	

(1) Juvenile Detention Center - (JDC). Cass County has the only JDC in the state.

Table II

Percent Change in Number
of Local Incarcerations
North Dakota, 1977-1985

Year	Number of Reported Incarcerations	Percent Change	Percent Change From Base Year (1977)
1977	17,933		
1978	17,390	-3.0%	-3.0%
1979	18,011	+3.6%	+0.4%
1980	20,344	+13.0%	+13.4%
1981	22,093	+8.6%	+23.4%
1982	22,546	+2.1%	+25.7%
1983	21,788	-3.4%	+21.5%
1984	20,062	-7.9%	+11.9%
1985	19,241	-4.1%	+7.3%

To the degree that the numbers of reported incarcerations reflect actual changes, and because incarcerations increase in the remaining jails as the number of jails decreases -- there is an impact on those jails which are operating. Each year in the past nineteen, usually those facilities with some of the fewest incarcerations have terminated operation (with some exceptions), and each year from 1978 through 1982 the number of statewide reported incarcerations increased. Within that time period, the existing jails had to accommodate persons who otherwise would have been held in those jails which were closed.

It is difficult to project a trend in increased incarcerations over a long period of time, however, since the index crimes reported and arrests reported do not seem to be accurate predictors of incarcerations. Table III presents index crimes, arrests, and incarcerations reported for the past nine years. (While the numbers appear to be closely related in value, these three variables should not be directly compared because their similarities are coincidental. Crimes reported are only the eight Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) index crime offenses, while arrests are for all UCR offenses, and incarcerations are for reasons including some which are not offenses at all, i.e., detoxification.)

Table III

Crimes, Arrests and Incarcerations
Percent Change
North Dakota, 1977-1985

Year	Incarcerations Number	Incarcerations % Change	Arrests Number	Arrests % Change	Crimes Number	Crimes % Change
1977	17,933		22,802		16,205	
1978	17,390	-3.0%	23,550	+3.3%	15,595	-3.8%
1979	18,011	+3.6%	25,688	+9.1%	17,931	+15.0%
1980	20,344	+13.0%	28,329	+10.3%	19,324	+7.8%
1981	22,093	+8.6%	28,361	+.1%	19,681	+1.8%
1982	22,546	+2.1%	29,471	+3.9%	17,601	-10.6%
1983	21,788	-3.4%	29,333	-.5%	18,007	+2.3%
1984	20,062	-7.9%	27,809	-5.2%	17,475	-3.0%
1985	19,241	-4.1%	27,420	-1.4%	18,159	+3.9%
% Change 1977-1985		+7.3%		+20.3%		+12.1%

Table IV translates incarcerations into rates per 1,000 population for the years 1977-1985. Table V presents also the arrest rates and crime index rates, in addition to incarceration rates, for the state from 1977 through 1985. These rates and their relationships to one another in terms of growth or decline are graphed on the following page in Figure I. An interesting observation based on Figure I is that the arrest rate and incarceration rate both decreased from the previous year. When compared to a steady general population in the state, these rates all demonstrate a recent decline in overall criminal behavior. Remembering that arrests and incarcerations include many more different kinds of activities than are included in the list of eight serious index crimes, it is not unreasonable that these activities might continue to decline at a slower pace than serious crimes.

Table IV

Rate of Incarceration in
Local Correctional Facilities,
North Dakota, 1977-1985

Year	General Population*	Reported Incarcerations	Incarceration Rate per 1000 Population
1977	649,000	17,933	27.6
1978	651,000	17,390	26.7
1979	652,000	18,011	27.6
1980	652,200	20,344	31.2
1981	652,200	22,093	33.9
1982	670,000	22,546	33.6
1983	680,000	21,788	32.0
1984	686,000	20,062	29.2
1985	686,000	19,241	28.0

*Population figures are revised annual estimates from the Bureau of the Census.

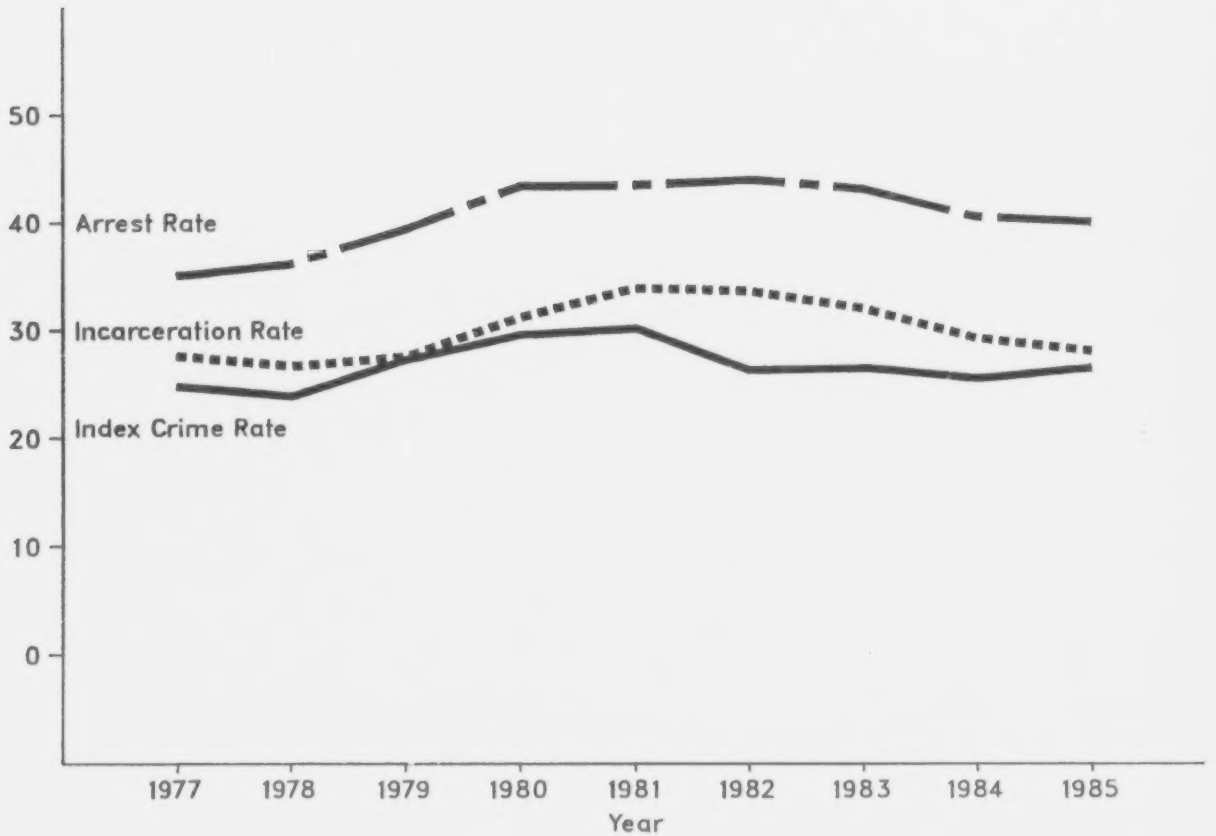
Table V

Crime, Arrest and Incarceration
Rates per 1000 Population
North Dakota, 1977-1985

Year	Incarceration Rate	Arrest Rate	Crime Rate
1977	27.6	35.1	24.8
1978	26.7	36.2	23.9
1979	27.6	39.4	27.3
1980	31.2	43.4	29.6
1981	33.9	43.5	30.2
1982	33.6	44.0	26.3
1983	32.0	43.1	26.5
1984	29.2	40.5	25.5
1985	28.0	40.0	26.5

Figure I

Crime Index, Arrest and Incarceration
Rates per 1,000 Population
North Dakota, 1977–1985



The North Dakota Jail Information System has been in operation since 1977, and with each successive year it is becoming more interesting to track the rise and fall of incarcerations by facility. Table VI lists the number of incarcerations for each year since 1977 for each facility in the state. It also looks at the percent change from 1984 to 1985 and also the broader picture of change from 1977 to 1985.

Table VI
Incarcerations By Facility
North Dakota, 1977-1985

Facility	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1977-1985	Percent Change 1984-1985
Adams Co.	46	15	13	6	13	35	17	9	24	-48%	+167%
Barnes Co.	582	582	378	444	419	512	420	324	378	-35%	+17%
Bottineau Co.	86	110	98	85	127	159	229	170	152	+77%	-11%
Bowman Co.	6	7	7	8	15	6	--	--	--	--	--
Bowman	25	26	24	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Burke Co.	41	38	30	37	37	65	40	--	--	--	--
Burleigh Co.	1,412	1,401	1,548	1,407	1,388	1,434	1,487	1,221	978	-31%	-20%
Cass Co.	3,170	3,285	3,797	3,918	3,261	3,634	3,764	3,818	4,222	+33%	+11%
Cass Co. JDC	NR	211	319	238	266	244	192	188	270	--	+44%
Cavalier Co.	163	100	72	84	99	81	102	109	69	-58%	-37%
Dickey Co.	135	95	48	96	69	70	95	93	62	-54%	-33%
Divide Co.	72	44	36	22	30	45	24	10	32	-56%	+220%
Dunn Co.	9	17	34	54	124	100	1	--	--	--	--
Eddy Co.	150	103	56	24	49	54	15	8	5	-97%	-38%
Emmons Co.	19	14	12	29	10	7	11	13	6	-68%	-54%
Foster Co.	24	35	21	21	21	17	16	4	N/R	--	--
Golden Valley Co.	48	46	--	--	115	73	70	42	22	-54%	-48%
Grand Forks Co.	2,957(1)	2,755	2,877	3,027	3,100	3,135	3,138	2,415	2,872	-4%	+19%
Grand Forks Co. JS	--	204	192	215	220	152	149	162	163	--	+0.1%
Grant Co.	27	10	27	17	11	15	13	14	4	-85%	-71%
Hettinger Co.	13	7	11	3	16	8	5	--	--	--	--
Mott	3	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	N/R	--	--
Lake Region C.C.	1,130	1,247	1,065	1,197	1,721	1,805	1,741	2,056	1,806	+60%	-12%
Logan Co.	10	12	15	6	14	7	17	13	7	-30%	-46%
McHenry Co.	77	54	74	95	133	95	--	--	--	--	--
McIntosh Co.	22	14	13	7	6	5	21	10	11	-50%	+10%
McKenzie Co.	189	113	282	545	596	515	451	272	167	-12%	-39%
McLean Co.	140	161	183	132	113	104	119	125	92	-34%	-26%
Mercer Co.	142	151	350	487	519	476	470	462	313	+120%	-32%
Morton Co.	672	532	287	795	761	716	841	854	714	+6%	-16%
Mountrail Co.	53	24	77	121	136	158	125	122	142	+168%	+16%
Oliver Co.	--	--	--	18	6	2	3	--	N/R	--	--
Pembina Co.	190	170	177	147	196	185	196	161	234	+23%	+45%
Pierce Co.	96	54	35	64	74	122	200	95	85	-11%	-11%
Ransom Co.	136	71	--	55	67	66	83	46	60	-56%	+30%
Renville Co.	24	10	11	17	22	21	28	--	N/R	--	--
Richland Co.	813	629	623	767	735	658	797	701	707	-13%	+1%
Rolette Co.	571	481	379	488	531	557	438	376	425	-26%	+13%
Sargent Co.	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	N/R	--	--
Dunseith	634	422	441	332	353	284	427	397	257	-59%	-35%
Garrison	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	N/R	--	--
Sheridan Co.	18	14	16	13	14	7	1	2	3	-83%	+50%
SWMCCC	--	--	--	--	--	28	1,324	1,294	963	--	-26%
Stark Co.	283	250	386	735	1,029	1,192	--	--	--	--	--
Dickinson	218	218	288	464	587	648	--	--	--	--	--
Stutsman Co.	653	733	633	605	770	660	783	654	533	-18%	-19%
Traill Co.	208	168	144	153	130	129	153	146	153	-26%	-5%
Walsh Co.	558	505	508	512	460	541	501	465	432	-23%	-7%
Ward Co.	528	675	808	1,052	1,287	1,411	1,428	1,661	1,734	+228%	+4%
Minot(2)	578	684	571	538	508	499	431	249	--	--	
Wells Co.	43	49	76	22	18	1	--	--	--	--	--
Williams Co.	714	752	892	1,228	1,908	1,807	1,415	1,285	1,144	+60%	-11%
TOTAL(3)	17,933	17,390	18,011	20,344	22,093	22,546	21,788	20,062	19,241	+7%	-4%

(1) Includes approximately 200 juveniles. Percent change 1977-1985 is based on an estimated 2,757 adult incarcerations in 1977.

(2) The old Ward County Jail and the Minot Jail were replaced by a new Ward County Jail in June, 1984. The Ward County statistics include those from both the old and new facilities.

(3) Totals may not equal the sums of columns above as several jails are not listed because they discontinued operation prior to 1985.

Overall, there was a 4 percent decrease in reported incarcerations from 1984 to 1985 and a 7 percent increase from 1977 to 1985 in North Dakota jails. As seen on the previous page, in other contexts, this appears to reflect, for a third year, a definite decrease in reported incarcerations. The overall growth rate since 1977, while still being an increase, is considerably less of an increase than in previous years.

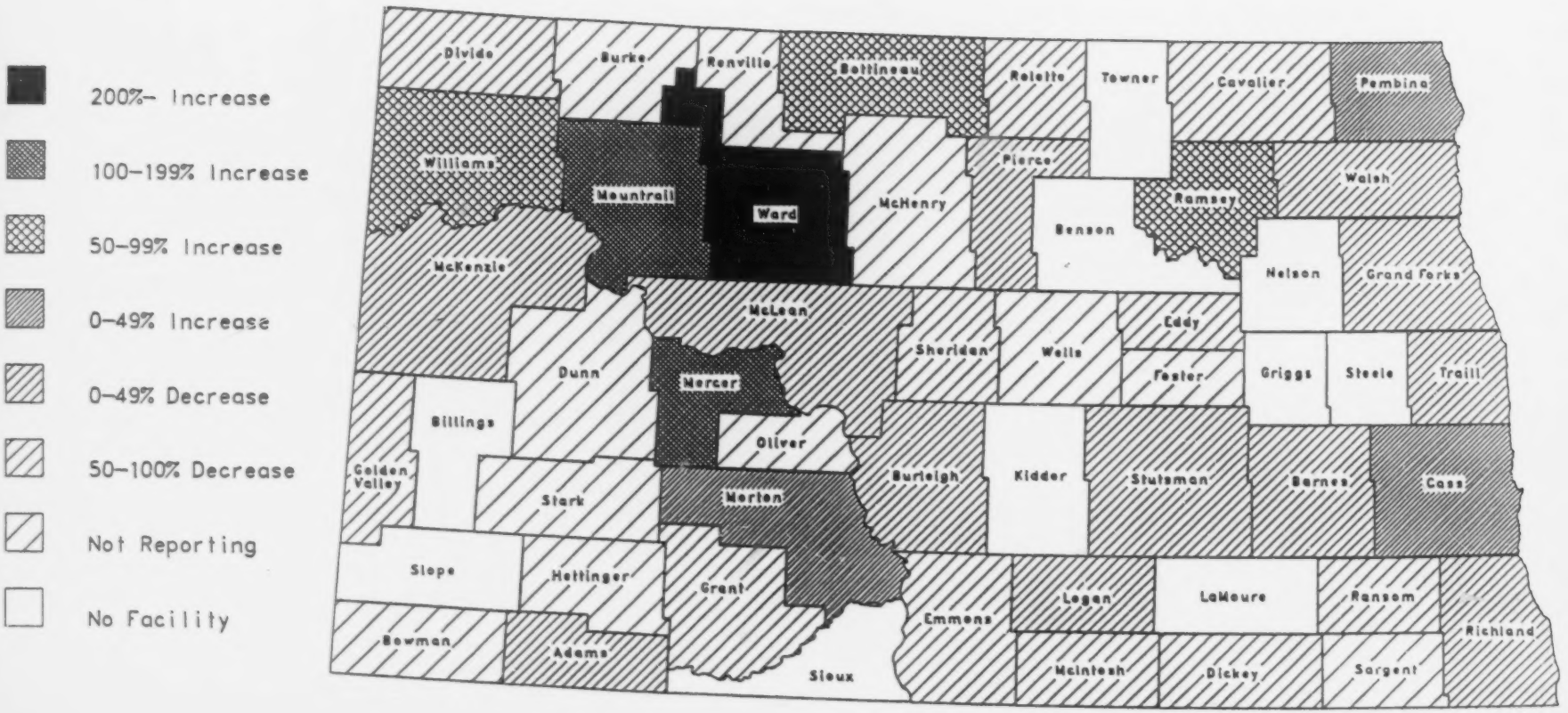
Some of the more significant increases in 1985 occurred in Divide County, Adams County, Pembina County, and Cass County Juvenile Detention Center, while some of the more significant decreases were reported by Grant County, Emmons County, Golden Valley County, and Logan County. The longer range changes, 1977 to 1985, display more of a pattern, with central counties such as Ward, Mountrail, Mercer, and Bottineau showing strong increases through the 9-year period. Figure II depicts those areas of the state which experienced the greatest increases in incarcerations between 1977 to 1985.

In Figure II on the next page, the decrease indicated for Rolette County includes the Dunseith facility incarceration decrease.

The increase indicated for Ramsey County refers to the Lake Region Correctional Center.

Figure II

Percent Change, 1977–1985, in Numbers of Incarcerations by County North Dakota



Characteristics of Incarcerated Persons

This section of the report presents specific information on the characteristics of age, sex, race, and physical condition at intake of all individuals who were reported held in local facilities.

The information is presented somewhat cumulatively. Each subsection topic is presented singly and is also examined as a function of previous topics. For example, sex of incarcerated persons is discussed following the subsection on age. Therefore, a breakdown by age and sex is included in the material on sex.

Age -- As shown in Table VII below, the ratio of juvenile to adult incarcerations reached a high of 9.3 percent juvenile involvement in 1979 and has declined since that time. Juveniles were diminished in the state's jails to 4.5 percent of the totals in 1984 and 1985, and the actual number of reported juvenile incarcerations fell to 862 in 1985 (an almost 47 percent decline from 1981). Actual reported adult incarcerations declined in 1983, 1984, and 1985.

Table VII

Incarcerations: Adults and Juveniles
North Dakota, 1977-1985

Year	Juveniles	Adults	Total
1977	1,370 (7.6%)	16,563 (92.4%)	17,933 (100%)
1978	1,501 (8.6%)	15,889 (91.4%)	17,390 (100%)
1979	1,668 (9.3%)	16,343 (90.7%)	18,011 (100%)
1980	1,482 (7.3%)	18,862 (92.7%)	20,344 (100%)
1981	1,626 (7.4%)	20,467 (92.6%)	22,093 (100%)
1982	1,252 (5.6%)	21,294 (94.4%)	22,546 (100%)
1983	1,079 (5%)	20,709 (95%)	21,788 (100%)
1984	897 (4.5%)	19,165 (95.5%)	20,062 (100%)
1985	862 (4.5%)	18,379 (95.5%)	19,241 (100%)

Table VIII further elaborates on the decrease in juvenile incarcerations by showing the changes in number of incarcerations by age over the 9-year period. While there are about half as many increases as decreases over the 9-year period, the period of 1984-1985 was marked by 9 increases overall, compared to 13 decreases. In 1984, only one juvenile group increased, while in 1985, three groups -- ages 10 and under, 16, and 17 -- represent the juvenile increase. Nonetheless, these numbers indicate the marked general decline in overall incarcerations.

Table VIII

Incarcerations in Local Jails
by Age
North Dakota, 1977-1985

Age	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1977-1985	Percent Change 1984-1985
10 & Under	22	22	44	25	5	6	14	3	6	-73%	+1%
11-12	24	21	33	18	32	27	28	21	17	-29%	-19%
13-14	270	264	269	220	231	171	190	170	133	-51%	-22%
15	246	306	331	325	306	245	167	175	166	-33%	-5%
16	331	406	469	360	425	325	260	218	222	-33%	+2%
17	477	482	522	534	627	478	420	310	318	-33%	+3%
18	1,038	1,026	1,072	1,206	1,341	1,197	1,130	858	824	-21%	-4%
19	1,141	1,074	1,134	1,359	1,485	1,544	1,282	1,274	1,124	-1%	-12%
20	1,153	931	992	1,267	1,376	1,547	1,458	1,262	1,082	-6%	-14%
21	1,116	926	972	1,176	1,358	1,441	1,351	1,377	1,247	+12%	-9%
22	983	854	961	1,103	1,144	1,347	1,248	1,198	1,215	+24%	+1%
23	821	781	768	957	1,068	1,154	1,204	1,146	1,035	+26%	-10%
24	698	665	716	874	996	1,067	925	914	969	+39%	+6%
25-29	2,419	2,513	2,603	3,115	3,563	3,852	4,010	3,765	3,553	+47%	-6%
30-34	1,567	1,689	1,717	2,099	2,171	2,377	2,527	2,232	2,268	+45%	+2%
35-39	1,186	1,100	1,219	1,403	1,549	1,596	1,742	1,695	1,636	+38%	-3%
40-44	1,110	1,039	1,102	1,177	1,251	1,276	1,148	1,150	1,148	+3%	-2%
45-49	987	910	837	894	1,016	955	790	711	684	-31%	-4%
50-54	780	861	750	863	700	722	665	617	636	-18%	+3%
55-59	684	553	583	569	593	512	591	452	468	-32%	+4%
60-64	486	499	460	400	430	336	304	251	213	-56%	-15%
65 & Over	404	468	457	400	426	371	334	263	277	-31%	+5%
TOTAL	17,933	17,390	18,011	20,344	22,093	22,546	21,788	20,062	19,241	+7%	-4%

The age of persons incarcerated by selected age groups, for each facility in the state, is presented in Table IX. This table is particularly helpful in locating juvenile incarcerations around the state.

Table IX

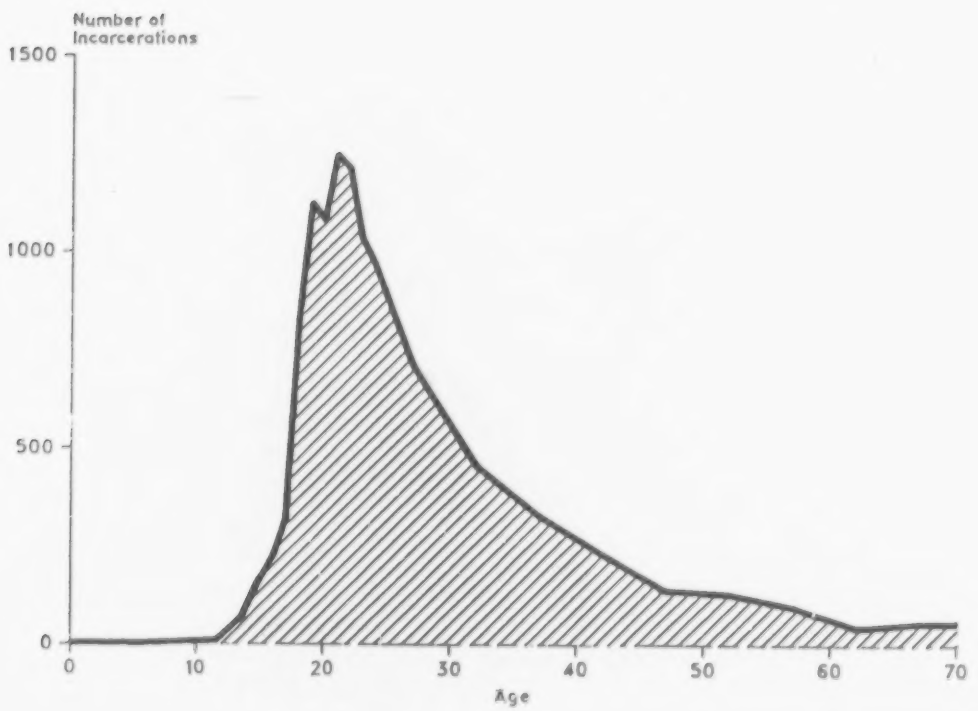
Incarcerations by Age
and Facility
North Dakota, 1985

Facility	Age										
	10 and Under	11-14	15-17	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 & Over	Adults	Juv.	Total
Adams Co.		1		16	4	2		1	23	1	24
Barnes Co.		7	28	206	70	25	31	11	343	35	378
Bottineau Co.			5	81	29	11	18	8	147	5	152
Burleigh Co.		1	10	563	219	87	66	32	967	11	978
Cass Co.			36	2,254	953	539	318	122	4,186	36	4,222
Cass Co. JDC		63	206	1					1	269	270
Cavalier Co.				40	10	11	8		69		69
Dickey Co.			3	39	10	4	5	1	59	3	62
Divide Co.				16	12	4			32		32
Eddy Co.				3	1		1		5		5
Emmons Co.				2	3		1		6		6
Foster Co.											
Golden Valley Co.				13	6	2		1	22		22
Grand Forks Co.		2	36	1,854	530	227	168	55	2,834	38	2,872
Grand Forks Co. JQ	1	42	119	1					1	162	163
Grant Co.				3			1		4		4
Mott											
Lake Region C.C.	2	11	60	942	369	263	94	65	1,733	73	1,806
Logan Co.				3	1		3		7		7
McIntosh Co.				5	2	1	3		11		11
McKenzie Co.				119	24	15	5	4	167		167
McLean Co.		1	4	41	19	14	7	6	87	5	92
Garrison											
Mercer Co.		1	14	194	60	25	10	9	298	15	313
Morton Co.			9	451	156	54	34	10	705	9	714
Mountrail Co.	1		1	80	29	9	10	12	140	2	142
Pembina Co.			6	130	45	34	15	4	228	6	234
Pierce Co.				48	21	7	5	4	85		85
Ransom Co.				33	16		4	7	60		60
Richland Co.			7	466	125	59	32	18	700	7	707
Rolette Co.			15	226	85	46	31	22	410	15	425
Dunseith			13	139	51	24	11	19	244	13	257
Sheridan Co.					1		1	1	3		3
SWMCCC	1	5	46	575	216	58	50	12	911	52	963
Stutsman Co.		3	8	362	84	32	27	17	522	11	533
Traill Co.			1	97	34	11	8	2	152	1	153
Walsh Co.		1	20	255	81	44	19	12	411	21	432
Ward Co.	1	6	41	1,084	370	148	64	20	1,686	48	1,724
Minot											
Williams Co.		6	18	707	268	76	54	15	1,120	24	1,144
Total	6	150	706	11,049	3,904	1,832	1,104	490	17,881	869	19,241

Figure III displays the distribution of incarcerations in 1985 by age. It is evident from this graph that the peak incarceration ages are at approximately 21, and reference to Table VIII confirms that there is a dramatic increase in incarcerations at age 19, a peak of 1,247 at age 21, and then a rapid decline to approximately age 40. From that age on, the decline in number of incarcerations becomes somewhat more gradual, though incarcerations between 60 and 70 years of age increased slightly in 1985.

FIGURE III

Number of Incarcerations by Age
North Dakota, 1985



Sex -- The ratio of males to females held in local correctional facilities had remained approximately 90:10 throughout the 5-year period from 1977 through 1981. It is apparent, however, that in the period of 1982 through 1985 the percent of females incarcerated, relative to males, was on the increase. Table X lists the numbers of males and females jailed annually for each of the 9 years for which data is available. The number of males incarcerated increased 2 percent from 1977 to 1985, while female incarcerations increased 52 percent during the same period. The 16,512 male incarcerations reported in 1985 represent a 6 percent decrease over the 17,560 reported in 1984. Female incarcerations increased 9 percent from 2,502 reported in 1984 to 2,729 reported in 1985.

Table X

Incarcerations in Local Facilities
by Sex
North Dakota, 1977-1985

Year	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
1977	16,134 (90.0%)	1,799 (10.0%)	17,933
1978	15,492 (89.1%)	1,898 (10.9%)	17,390
1979	16,083 (89.3%)	1,928 (10.7%)	18,011
1980	18,158 (89.2%)	2,186 (10.8%)	20,344
1981	19,690 (89.1%)	2,403 (10.9%)	22,093
1982	19,866 (88.1%)	2,680 (11.9%)	22,546
1983	19,190 (88.1%)	2,598 (11.9%)	21,788
1984	17,560 (87.5%)	2,502 (12.5%)	20,062
1985	16,512 (85.8%)	2,729 (14.2%)	19,241

Part of the reason for the overall increase in female incarcerations from 1977-1985 may be that the state's jail rules and standards have ensured that there are separate accommodations for women in many of the jails. New jails and jails being remodeled specifically include plans for the separate accommodation of female prisoners. Females who formerly would not have been held, or who would have been released as soon as any alternative arrangements would be made, are possibly being booked and held longer because more correctional facilities are prepared for them. There are also growing numbers of female personnel in the correctional system working as correctional officers, which precludes the need for many agencies to try to locate jail matrons on short notice when there is a need to incarcerate females.

Consequently, regardless of any changes that may be occurring on a societal level, there are changes within the criminal justice system which can be identified as probable causes of the increase in female incarcerations.

Table XI further elaborates on the observations made with regard to the overall decrease in incarcerations in the preceding section. Here we see clearly that both juvenile male and female incarcerations decreased by 3 and 11 percent, respectively, from 1984 to 1985, and that adult male incarcerations decreased significantly from 16,853 in 1984 to 15,907 in 1985. Adult female incarcerations, making up nearly 13 percent of the total reported incarcerations for the state, increased from 2,212 in 1984 to 2,472 in 1985, 260 more cases.

Table XI

Incarcerations: Adult and Juvenile
by Sex
North Dakota, 1977-1985

	Year										
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	% Change 1977-1985	% Change 1984-1985
Male											
Adult	15,155	14,549	14,923	17,085	18,601	19,025	18,445	16,953	15,907	+5%	-6%
Juvenile	979	943	1,160	1,073	1,089	841	745	607	605	-38%	-.3%
Total	16,134	15,492	16,083	18,158	19,690	19,866	19,190	17,560	16,512	+2%	-6%
Female											
Adult	1,408	1,340	1,420	1,777	1,866	2,269	2,264	2,212	2,472	+76%	+12%
Juvenile	391	558	508	409	536	411	334	290	257	-34%	-11%
Total	1,799	1,898	1,928	2,186	2,403	2,680	2,598	2,502	2,729	+52%	+9%

Table XII specifically breaks down by age and sex, incarcerations in local facilities in North Dakota in 1985.

When reading this table, note the categories which are 5-year age groups. The numbers listed for each sex represent the total number for each of the five ages in each group. For example, there were 3,553 total incarcerations for the 25-29 age group. The average number of incarcerations, on the other hand, is 711 for each age within that group. One might expect those aged 25, 26, and 27 accountable for more incarcerations than those aged 28 or 29.

Statistically, ages 18 through 29 are considered high risk years for criminal involvement. That fact is reinforced by the figures in Table XII.

TABLE XII

Incarcerations in Local Facilities
by Age and Sex
North Dakota, 1985

Age	Male	Female	Total
10 and Under	6	0	6
11 - 12	12	5	17
13 - 14	59	74	133
15	93	73	166
16	157	65	222
17	278	40	318
Subtotal	605	257	862
18	715	109	824
19	968	156	1,124
20	942	140	1,082
21	1,088	159	1,247
22	1,048	167	1,215
23	878	157	1,035
24	840	129	969
25 - 29	3,072	481	3,553
30 - 34	1,918	350	2,268
35 - 39	1,415	221	1,636
40 - 44	993	155	1,148
45 - 49	574	110	684
50 - 54	560	76	636
55 - 59	430	38	468
60 - 64	193	20	213
65 - Over	273	4	277
Subtotal	15,907	2,472	18,379
Grand Total	16,512	2,729	19,241

Further examination of the distribution of males and females, adults and juveniles among the state's local correctional facilities is presented in Table XIII.

Table XIII

Incarceration: Adult and Juvenile
by Sex and Facility
North Dakota, 1985

	Male		Female		
Facility	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Adams Co.	20	1	3		24
Barnes Co.	300	20	43	15	378
Bottineau Co.	136	3	11	2	152
Burleigh Co.	837	10	130	1	978
Cass Co.	3,518	34	668	2	4,222
Cass Co. JDC	1	179		90	270
Cavalier Co.	66		3		69
Dickey Co.	45	2	14	1	62
Divide Co.	31		1		32
Eddy Co.	4		1		5
Emmons Co.	6				6
Golden Valley Co.	20		2		22
Grand Forks Co.	2,449	35	385	3	2,872
Grand Forks Co. JS		98	1	64	163
Grant Co.	4				4
Lake Region C.C.	1,477	57	256	16	1,806
Logan Co.	7				7
McIntosh Co.	10		1		11
McKenzie Co.	154		13		167
McLean Co.	79	4	8	1	92
Mercer Co.	267	12	31	3	313
Morton Co.	628	9	77		714
Mountrail Co.	131	2	9		142
Pembina Co.	211	4	17	2	234
Pierce Co.	80		5		85
Ransom Co.	58		2		60
Richland Co.	637	7	63		707
Rolette Co.	368	14	42	1	425
Dunseith	199	9	45	4	257
Sheridan Co.	2		1		3
SWMCCC	824	41	87	11	963
Stutsman Co.	478	4	44	7	533
Traill Co.	150	1	2		153
Walsh Co.	370	14	41	7	432
Ward Co.	1,360	30	326	18	1,734
Williams Co.	980	15	140	9	1,144
Total	15,907	605	2,472	257	19,241

Race-Ethnicity -- Almost 80 percent of all reported incarcerations statewide in 1985 were white. Nineteen percent were reported as American Indian, with the remaining two and one-half percent being black or one of the other racial categories.

As shown in Table XIV, these percentages indicate a steady growth in white incarcerations from 1977 through 1982, and then a noticeable decrease in 1983, 1984, and 1985. The percentage of American Indians incarcerated, on the other hand, had been slowly dropping annually since 1977 until the 1% rise was experienced in 1984. It is important to remember that these statistics result from reports of local facilities. Since the BIA facilities do not currently contribute their information, no incarcerations in the reservation facilities are included here.

Table XIV

Incarcerations
by Race/Ethnicity
North Dakota, 1977-1985

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
White, not Hispanic	13,277 (74.0%)	12,918 (74.3%)	13,427 (74.6%)	15,743 (77.4%)	17,372 (78.6%)	18,127 (80.4%)	17,456 (80.1%)	15,900 (79.3%)	15,044 (78.2%)
American Indian	4,239 (23.6%)	4,007 (23.0%)	4,074 (22.6%)	4,054 (19.9%)	4,150 (18.8%)	3,953 (17.5%)	3,807 (17.5%)	3,722 (18.5%)	3,667 (19.1%)
Hispanic, Black or White	230 (1.3%)	285 (1.6%)	313 (1.7%)	312 (1.5%)	296 (1.4%)	247 (1.1%)	303 (1.4%)	261 (1.3%)	319 (1.7%)
Black, not Hispanic	140 (0.8%)	116 (0.7%)	130 (0.7%)	138 (0.7%)	197 (0.9%)	149 (0.6%)	155 (0.7%)	144 (0.6%)	144 (0.7%)
Asian or Pacific Islander	47 (0.3%)	64 (0.4%)	67 (0.4%)	97 (0.5%)	78 (0.3%)	70 (0.3%)	67 (0.3%)	65 (0.3%)	67 (0.3%)
Total	17,933 (100%)	17,390 (100%)	18,011 (100%)	20,344 (100%)	22,093 (100%)	22,546 (100%)	21,788 (100%)	20,062 (100%)	19,241 (100%)

Table XV reveals the distribution by race/ethnicity among the various facilities in the state in 1985. Of primary interest are those facilities with large numbers of Indian incarcerations, the largest being:

Lake Region Corrections Center (932)
Cass County (511)
Grand Forks County (469)
Rolette County (322)
Burleigh County (241)
Dunseith (236)

The Lake Region Corrections Center, Rolette County Jail, and Dunseith City Jail are the only facilities in the state where Indian incarcerations exceed white incarcerations.

Table XV

Incarcerations by Race/Ethnicity
and Facility
North Dakota, 1985

Facility	Race/Ethnicity					
	White, not Hispanic	American Indian	Black, not Hispanic	Hispanic Black or White	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total
Adams Co.	24					24
Barnes Co.	351	22	1	2	2	378
Bottineau Co.	109	39		2	2	152
Burke Co.						N/R
Burleigh Co.	724	241	11		2	978
Cass Co.	3,627	511	25	49	10	4,222
Cass Co. JDC	233	34	1	2		270
Cavalier Co.	62	6		1		69
Dickey Co.	62					62
Divide Co.	32					32
Eddy Co.	5					5
Emmons Co.	6					6
Golden Valley Co.	22					22
Grand Forks Co.	2,217	469	33	123	30	2,872
Grand Forks Co. JQ	124	27	7	2	3	163
Grant Co.	3	1				4
Lake Region C.C.	868	932	1	3	2	1,806
Logan Co.	6	1				7
McIntosh Co.	11					11
McKenzie Co.	129	35	1	2		167
McLean Co.	63	28		1		92
Mercer Co.	255	54	1		3	313
Morton Co.	608	95	6	5		714
Mountrail Co.	126	1	1	14		142
Oliver Co.						N/R
Pembina Co.	200	23	2	9		234
Pierce Co.	63	21		1		85
Ransom Co.	60					60
Renville Co.						N/R
Richland Co.	633	45	3	23	3	707
Rolette Co.	103	322				425
Dunseith	21	236				257
Sheridan Co.	2	1				3
Stutsman Co.	522	10	1			533
SWMCCC	818	130	4	9	2	963
Traill Co.	147	5		1		153
Walsh Co.	357	33	3	39		432
Ward Co.	1,491	175	42	18	8	1,734
Williams Co.	960	170	1	13		1,144
Total	15,044	3,667	144	319	67	19,241

The distribution of incarcerations by race/ethnicity and sex is given in Table XVI.

Table XVI

Incarcerations in Local Facilities
by Race/Ethnicity and Sex
North Dakota, 1985

	Sex		
Race/Ethnicity	Male	Female	Total
White, not Hispanic	13,028 (67.71%)	2,016 (10.48%)	15,044 (78.19%)
American Indian	3,010 (15.64%)	657 (3.41%)	3,667 (19.06%)
Hispanic, Black or White	298 (1.55%)	21 (.11%)	319 (1.66%)
Black, not Hispanic	119 (.62%)	25 (.13%)	144 (.75%)
Asian or Pacific Islander	57 (.30%)	10 (.05%)	67 (.35%)
Total	16,512 (85.82%)	2,729 (14.18%)	19,241 (100%)

Physical Condition at Intake -- The individual recording each incarceration evaluates the physical condition of each person to be held and records this in the jail register during the intake process. The staff member uses his/her own judgment in choosing the most appropriate category, with two possible exceptions: (1) persons with chronic illnesses would have to identify themselves; and (2) persons brought to a facility on alcohol-related charges usually have had tests for intoxication.

The data is presented as reported, although there may be over or under-reporting among the various categories due to the largely subjective nature of determining the appropriate category. The category "alcohol intoxicated" is considered quite accurate due to the tests involved. The number of incarcerated persons reported as alcohol-intoxicated at intake has decreased by seventy-three percent from 1977. (See Table XVII.) This has represented the largest single common factor among persons held in local correctional facilities. In the past three years, however, the numbers of incarcerations of alcohol-intoxicated persons has decreased dramatically.

Table XVII

Incarcerations by Physical Condition
at Intake
North Dakota, 1977-1985

Physical Condition	Year 1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983*	1984*	1985
Good	7,471 (42%)	7,334 (42%)	7,921 (44%)	8,936 (44%)	9,819 (44%)	10,218 (45%)	11,255 (52%)	11,421 (56%)	11,099 (58%)
Fair	894 (5%)	712 (4%)	753 (4%)	1,431 (7%)	1,529 (7%)	1,751 (8%)	1,581 (7%)	1,204 (6%)	1,538 (8%)
Chronic Illness	23 (.1%)	31 (.2%)	38 (.2%)	28 (.1%)	25 (.1%)	47 (.2%)	27 (.1%)	37 (.2%)	38 (.2%)
Acute Injury	25 (.1%)	6 (.03%)	8 (.04%)	6 (.03%)	7 (.03%)	7 (.03%)	15 (.1%)	7 (.03%)	10 (.1%)
Alcohol Intoxicated	9,376 (52%)	9,200 (53%)	9,199 (51%)	9,876 (49%)	10,604 (48%)	10,385 (46%)	8,893 (41%)	7,350 (37%)	6,517 (34%)
Drug Intoxicated	144 (.8%)	107 (.6%)	92 (.5%)	67 (.3%)	109 (.5%)	138 (.6%)	47 (.2%)	43 (.2%)	39 (.2%)
Total	17,933 (100%)	17,390 (100%)	18,011 (100%)	20,344 (100%)	22,093 (100%)	22,546 (100%)	21,788 (100%)	20,062 (100%)	19,241 (100%)

*Note: Some percentage figures have been changed for these years from last year's report.

While the percentage of persons who are alcohol-intoxicated at intake has decreased from a high of 53 percent in 1978 to the low of 34 percent in 1985, the percentages otherwise have remained remarkably stable, which suggests that the reporting procedures are, themselves, relatively consistent.

Table XVIII provides physical condition at intake for each sex. Slightly more than one of every three males incarcerated in 1985 was reported to be alcohol-intoxicated. The percentage of alcohol-intoxicated females is somewhat less than one of every three.

Table XVIII

Incarcerations by Physical Condition
and Sex
North Dakota, 1985

Physical Condition	Male	Female	Total
Good	9,501 (49.38%)	1,598 (8.31%)	11,099 (57.68%)
Fair	1,212 (6.30%)	326 (1.69%)	1,538 (7.99%)
Chronic Illness	27 (.14%)	11 (.06%)	38 (.20%)
Acute Injury	10 (.06%)		10 (.06%)
Alcohol Intoxicated	5,727 (29.76%)	790 (4.11%)	6,517 (33.87%)
Drug Intoxicated	35 (.18%)	4 (.02%)	39 (.20%)
Total	16,512 (85.82%)	2,729 (14.18%)	19,241 (100%)

Reasons for Incarceration

On the next page, Table XIX presents statewide data, annually, for 1977 through 1985, to show numbers of persons held for various reasons as initially entered in the jail registers. Most of these reasons stem from allegations of illegal activity. Some people are held following conviction while others are there for non-criminal reasons. The majority, however, are pretrial. Of those persons held on charges, some of the charges may later have been dropped or additional charges added. Each charge may make a difference in the legal status of the individual being held.

Table XIX

Incarcerations in Local Facilities
by Reason for Incarceration
North Dakota, 1977-1985

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	23	20	25	45	22	14	26	17	33
Negligent Manslaughter	6	6	10	10	17	19	5	5	4
Gross Sexual Imposition	41	43	52	48	54	60	90	65	116
Robbery	77	53	67	45	49	43	40	24	34
Aggravated Assault	89	93	104	79	96	87	84	111	112
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	463	379	332	402	450	377	339	329	364
Larceny - Theft over $1000	120	130	177	204	139	197	228	222	238
Larceny - Theft under $1000	521	536	725	815	806	728	791	603	696
Motor Vehicle Theft	189	156	172	186	161	145	174	119	105
Simple Assault	279	277	224	274	291	287	296	264	271
Arson	9	10	18	16	12	8	12	5	9
Forgery (Not Checks)	161	125	9	10	6	30	33	24	36
Check Offenses	978	1,024	1,163*	1,694**	1,373	1,703	1,407	1,401	1,459
Fraud (Not Checks)	26	33	29	23	36	32	30	37	34
Embezzlement	6	11	4	12	7	10	1	4	
Stolen Property	88	70	95	107	78	92	90	105	64
Vandalism	71	27	29	33	44	27	20	21	27
Weapons Offenses	52	30	31	46	61	54	45	35	38
Prostitution/Commercialized Vice	18	10	2	4	1	6	3	4	6
Child Molesting	5	6	7	6	10	9	9	9	3
Other Sex Offenses	18	14	18	30	45	48	40	32	28
Drug Offenses	935	705	583	691	889	865	713	645	565
Gambling	4	3	1	3	--	--	2	2	1
Child Abuse/Neglect	6	11	7	24	9	7	11	26	18
Non-support	45	62	59	62	88	81	96	93	86
Other Offenses against Family	27	20	9	15	31	26	26	17	31
DUI	4,029	3,954	3,567	4,383	5,291	6,087	6,225	5,509	4,964
Liquor Laws	--	--	112	208	346	405	334	335	377
Disorderly Conduct	868	781	855	1,138	1,232	1,081	1,084	1,010	813
Other Offenses	1,015	984	809	1,072	1,307	1,586	1,462	1,225	1,327
Suspicion	11	36	12	11	14	14	5	2	7
Curfew & Loitering	33	15	17	25	13	4	10	1	5
Running Away	381	488	407	340	391	262	246	229	221
Ungovernable Behavior	55	68	82	75	136	115	80	73	39
Possession/Drinking Liquor	181	163	149	104	234	356	144	140	108
Other Juvenile Offenses	84	72	143	104	109	84	79	65	42
AWOL	71	54	52	48	48	52	33	25	18
Detoxification	4,392	4,107	4,253	3,781	3,563	2,997	2,391	2,052	1,799
Escape	43	42	26	37	38	28	32	26	30
Municipal Ordinance Violations	308	183	143	157	109	71	147	82	156
Parole Violations	225	149	123	113	100	66	74	40	43
Protective Custody	110	94	81	97	60	58	76	86	87
Leaving Scene of Accident	43	36	69	61	91	83	75	56	64
Reckless Driving	176	140	145	159	178	148	157	123	110
Driving Under Suspension	578	693	874	1,233	1,544	1,555	1,649	1,976	1,945
Open Container	168	148	155	170	146	129	120	53	89
Other Traffic	409	368	322	343	272	300	307	255	164
Trespassing	70	58	64	86	112	88	113	131	87
Sleeper (No Offense)	229	285	261	246	251	136	77	64	43
Bench Warrant	103	325	728	873	1,028	1,225	1,419	1,529	1,581
Held for Federal Marshal	91	220	212	150	223	129	192	137	134
Pick Up Order	3	47	320	305	267	283	364	299	364
Probation Violation	--	15	65	128	147	175	241	297	238
Custody Review	--	2	17	12	11	12	30	23	8
Held for Court	--	8	6	1	45	61	1	--	
Giving False Information	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	
GRAND TOTAL	17,933	17,390	18,011	20,344	22,093	22,546	21,788	20,062	19,241

*Check Offenses - includes 68 charges as check forgeries.
**Check Offenses - includes 131 as check forgeries.

Interesting information can be gleaned from Tables XIX and XX including the fact that fewer than 9 percent of persons held in jails annually from 1977 through 1985 were charged with crime index offenses.* Conversely, approximately 18 percent of persons reported held annually were not held as the result of any criminal charges. (This category includes detoxification custody review, protective custody, and sleepers.)

The most dramatic change in the eight-year period from 1977 through 1985 is the change in detoxification incarcerations. By 1985, the total number of incarcerations for detoxification had diminished to less than half of the similar incarcerations in 1977, from 4,392 reported incidents to 1,799 incidents.

Table XX

Total Incarcerations, 1977-1985
by Selected Reasons for
Incarceration
North Dakota

Reason for Incarceration	Total Incarcerations, 1977 Thru 1985	
Crime Index Offenses	14,881	(8.4%)
No Charges	29,992	(17%)
Traffic Related Offenses	61,888	(35%)
Juvenile Status Offenses	4,593	(2.6%)
Drug Offenses	6,591	(3.7%)
All Others	58,908	(33.3%)
Grand Total	176,853	(100%)
Alcohol Specific Reasons for Incarceration:		
Detoxification	29,335	(16.6%)
DUI	44,009	(25%)
Liquor Law Violations	2,127	(1.2%)
Open Container	1,178	(.7%)
Possessing/Drinking Liquor	1,579	(.9%)
Total Alcohol Specific	78,228	(44.2%)
All Others	98,625	(55.8%)
Grand Total	176,853	(100%)

*The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting System, of which North Dakota is a part, collects information on an eight offense crime index. The index includes the following serious, universal, frequently occurring crimes: homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

About 35 percent of reported incarcerations annually for these nine years involved traffic-related offenses. DUI, open container, leaving the scene of an accident, reckless driving, driving under suspension, and other traffic offenses were included in this calculation.

Juvenile offenses (labeled "unruly" or "status"), acts which would not be classed as an offense if committed by an adult, accounted for about 2 percent of reported incarcerations annually from 1977 through 1985. These include curfew and loitering, running away, ungovernable behavior and the category of "other" juvenile offenses.

Drug offenses include both possession and sale or manufacturing offenses. Drug offenses accounted for nearly 4 percent of reported local incarcerations, annually, from 1977 through 1985. Alcohol-related reasons were much more frequently reported as causes of incarcerations. Over 44 percent of incarcerations in 1977 through 1985 were reported as persons being held for detoxification or under charges stemming from incidents directly related to alcohol usage: DUI, liquor law violations, open container violations, and juveniles in possession of liquor. And, of course, there are many other offense categories such as disorderly conduct, assault, etc., that are alcohol-related, but not identified here as such. In 1985, DUI offenses alone accounted for over 25 percent of reported incarcerations, with detoxification holds amounting to over 9 percent.

Actual incidence of drug and alcohol use related to incidents leading to incarceration may be even higher, as abuse of these controlled substances may promote other illegal behavior which in turn could result in incarceration. This is confirmed by data on physical condition at intake of incarcerated persons which shows that approximately 34 percent of those persons were either drug or alcohol intoxicated at intake.

The number of DUI incarcerations increased quite significantly from 1979 to 1982 so that the total increase from 1979 to 1982 is about 70 percent. In light of new 1983 legislation regarding DUI offenses, and the increased emphasis placed on the severity of DUI fines and penalties, 1985 figures were significantly less than 1984 figures.

Table XXI presents 1985 statewide data on persons incarcerated by reason for incarceration and age.

Table XXI

Reason for Incarceration
by Age
North Dakota, 1985

Reason for Incarceration	Age										
	10 & Under	11-14	15-17	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 & Over	Juv	Adult	Total
Homicide				1	17	12	3		1	32	33
Neg. Manslaughter				3	1					4	4
Gross Sexual Impos.			1	61	38	10	4	2	1	115	116
Robbery				30	3		1			34	34
Aggravated Assault			3	72	25	8	2	2	3	109	112
Burglary		3	22	287	34	14	4		25	339	364
Larceny/Theft Over $1,000.00			2	172	41	18	3	2	2	236	238
Larceny/Theft Under $1,000.00		9	30	436	126	40	47	8	39	657	696
Motor Vehicle Theft		5	21	62	11	1	3	2	26	79	105
Simple Assault		1	6	154	74	16	17	3	7	264	271
Arson			1	3	3	1	1		1	8	9
Forgery (Not Checks)				28	6	2				36	36
Check Offenses		1	6	906	316	142	66	22	7	1,452	1,459
Fraud (Not Checks)				15	14	3	2			24	34
Stolen Property (BRP)			5	38	13	4	1	3	5	59	64
Vandalism			3	20	2		1	1	3	24	27
Weapons Offenses		1	2	22	10	2		1	3	35	38
Prostitution/ Commercialized Vice				4	2					6	6
Child Molesting					1	1		1		3	3
Other Sex Offenses			1	11	6	5	4	1	1	27	28
Drug Offenses		1	22	470	63	7	2		23	542	565
Child Abuse/Neglect				9	7	1	1			18	18
Non-Support				33	34	13	6			86	86
Other Offenses Against Family				17	10	2	1	1		31	31
DUI			95	2,691	1,204	512	303	159	95	4,869	4,964
Liquor Laws	1		5	342	17	6	6		6	371	377
Disorderly Conduct		9	17	416	174	96	71	30	26	787	813
Other Offenses	2	3	22	844	287	102	56	11	27	1,300	1,327
Suspicion				4	2	1				7	7
Curfew & Loitering		1	4						5		5
Running Away	1	64	156						221		221
Ungovernable Behavior		11	28						39		39
Possession/Drinking Liquors		3	43	62					46	62	108
Other Juvenile Offenses	1	7	34						42		42
AWOL			1	12	1	3	1		1	17	18
Detoxification	1	1	26	469	412	413	298	179	28	1,771	1,799
Escape				23	3	2	2			30	30
Municipal Ordinance Violations			1	92	25	23	15		1	155	156
Parole Violations		1		26	13	2	1		1	42	43
Protective Custody		2	6	31	24	6	12	6	8	79	87
Leaving Scene of Accident			4	47	6	5		2	4	60	64
Reckless Driving			7	84	11	6		2	7	103	110
Driving Under Suspension			26	1,436	284	110	63	26	26	1,919	1,945
Open Container			3	62	9	10	4	1	3	86	89
Other Traffic			13	102	28	10	7	4	13	151	164
Trespassing		1	1	61	14	7	3		2	85	87
Sleeper				14	10	12	6	1		43	43
Bench Warrant		1	9	949	380	166	63	13	10	1,571	1,581
Held for Fed. Marshal				75	45	11	2	1		134	134
Pick Up Order		25	73	160	59	23	19	5	98	266	364
Probation Violation			6	171	42	13	5	1	6	232	238
Custody Review				5	2		1			8	8
Gambling				1						1	1
Total	6	150	706	11,049	3,904	1,832	1,104	490	862	18,379	19,241

Nearly 58 percent (11,049) of all incarcerations reported in local correctional facilities in North Dakota in 1985 were between the ages of 18 and 29. Over twenty-eight percent (3,160) of these incarcerations were either for detoxification or DUI. Nearly 16 percent of those aged 18-29 were incarcerated for traffic related offenses (excluding DUI -- including DUI, the figure is 40 percent).

Among those aged 60 and over, however, more than 68 percent of those incarcerated were held for DUI or detoxification.

Table XXII reviews both race and sex of persons incarcerated by reason for incarceration for local correctional facilities statewide in 1985. When examining this data, it is important for the reader to remember that the BIA jails do not currently report to this information system, and only reported data is shown here. (See the description of the NDJIS in the summary at the beginning of this report).

Table XXII

Incarcerations by Reason for
Incarceration by Race and Sex
North Dakota, 1985

Reason for Incarceration	Race							
	White		American Indian		Other		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	14		19				33	
Negligent Manslaughter			4				4	
Gross Sexual Imposition	96		14		6		116	
Robbery	19		12	1	2		33	2
Aggravated Assault	82	1	28		1		111	1
Burglary	293	9	54	2	6		353	11
Larceny/Theft	540	157	136	65	31	5	707	227
Motor Vehicle Theft	68	3	23	6	5		96	9
Other Assaults	186	10	57	9	8	1	251	20
Arson	5	2	2				7	2
Forgery (not checks)	30	4	1		1		32	4
Check Offenses	906	464	36	27	19	7	961	498
Fraud (not checks)	19	8	2	1	3	1	24	10
Stolen Property	40	6	12	4	2		54	10
Vandalism	18	1	7		1		26	1
Weapons Offenses	29	2	5	1	1		35	3
Prostitution/Comm. Vice				1		5		6
Child Molesting	2		1				3	
Other Sex Offenses	26		2				28	
Drug Offenses	438	56	40	11	18	2	496	69
Child Abuse/Neglect	12	1	4	1			16	2
Non-Support	77		8		1		86	
Other Offenses Against Family	26	2	2		1		29	2
DUI	3,735	432	574	148	68	7	4,377	587
Liquor Laws (Not DUI)	306	46	17	4	3	1	326	51
Disorderly Conduct	484	57	203	45	23	1	710	103
Other Offenses	966	175	115	12	53	6	1,134	193
Suspicion	3	1	2	1			5	2
Curfew and Loitering	2	2	1				3	2
Running Away	79	111	10	14	4	3	93	128
Ungovernable Behavior	23	9	4	2		1	27	12
Possession/Drinking Liquor	82	13	8	3	2		92	16
Other Juvenile Offenses	22	9	9	1	1		32	10
AWOL	12	3	2	1			14	4
Detoxification	785	66	801	111	32	4	1,618	181
Escape	13	1	13	1	2		28	2
Municipal Ord. Violations	86	9	45	11	5		136	20
Parole Violations	34		8	1			42	1
Protective Custody	57	20	3	5		2	60	27
Leaving Scene of Accident	48	9	5	1	1		54	10
Reckless Driving	88	5	14	3			102	8
Driving Under Suspension	1,558	87	236	40	24		1,818	127
Open Container	44	5	33	6	1		78	11
Other Traffic	125	13	20	5	1		146	18
Trespassing	60	3	15	1	5	3	80	7
Sleeper (No Offense)	28	1	11	2	1		40	3
Bench Warrant	1,026	142	301	87	24	1	1,351	230
Held for Federal Marshal	50	7	55	9	13		118	16
Pick Up Orders	190	40	15	12	101	6	306	58
Probation Violations	191	21	20	2	4		215	23
Custody Review	5	2	1				6	2
Gambling		1						1
Grand Total	13,028	2,016	3,010	657	474	56	16,512	2,729

Whites accounted for 78 percent of all incarcerations in 1985 (see Table XVI, page 22), but were responsible for only 47 percent of the incarcerations for detoxifications. On the other hand, American Indians accounted for only 19 percent of all incarcerations in 1985, but over 50 percent of all incarcerations for detoxification.

Indians were incarcerated for alcohol-specific reasons in the following numbers:

Detoxification	912
DUI	722
Liquor Laws	21
Open Container	39
Possession/Drinking Liquor	11
Total	1,705

These alcohol-specific reasons contributed to over 46 percent of all of the reasons for which Indians were incarcerated. Although this shows a decline in incarcerations of American Indians over past years, it still represents a very large percentage of total incarcerations of American Indians.

LEGAL STATUS

North Dakota local correctional facilities held persons in each of several categories of legal status during 1985. These categories ranged from persons under investigation, through those serving sentences, to persons held for no offense but as a community service (detoxification, sleepers). Table XXIII presents a complete list of these categories, the number of persons held annually in each category from 1977 through 1985, and the percent of total persons held annually represented by each category.

Table XXIII

Incarcerations in Local Correctional Facilities
by Legal Status at Intake
North Dakota, 1977-1985

Means of Release	Year 1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Awaiting Trial	8,928 (49.8%)	9,246 (53.2%)	9,220 (51.2%)	11,104 (54.6%)	12,578 (56.9%)	13,612 (60.4%)	13,306 (61.1%)	11,935 (59.5%)	11,768 (61.2%)
Held for Detoxification	4,693 (26.2%)	4,314 (24.8%)	4,474 (24.8%)	4,365 (21.5%)	3,995 (18.1%)	3,492 (15.5%)	2,585 (11.9%)	2,194 (11%)	1,930 (10%)
Serving Sentence	1,431 (8.0%)	1,291 (7.4%)	1,494 (8.3%)	2,083 (10.2%)	2,472 (11.2%)	2,766 (12.3%)	3,186 (14.6%)	3,732 (18.6%)	3,735 (19.4%)
Awaiting Transfer	1,068 (6.0%)	908 (5.2%)	897 (5%)	881 (4.3%)	807 (3.7%)	738 (3.3%)	752 (3.5%)	607 (3%)	457 (2.4%)
In-Transit	640 (3.6%)	705 (4.1%)	956 (5.3%)	848 (4.2%)	908 (4.1%)	721 (3.2%)	661 (3.0%)	378 (1.9%)	397 (2.1%)
Awaiting Indictment	82 (.5%)	51 (.3%)	222 (1.2%)	275 (1.4%)	296 (1.3%)	332 (1.5%)	463 (2.1%)	451 (2.2%)	280 (1.5%)
Awaiting Sentencing	387 (2.2%)	223 (1.3%)	167 (.9%)	216 (1.1%)	268 (1.2%)	278 (1.2%)	199 (.9%)	131 (.6%)	67 (.3%)
Under Investigation	265 (1.5%)	129 (.7%)	108 (.6%)	136 (.7%)	232 (1.1%)	249 (1.1%)	190 (.9%)	102 (.5%)	110 (.6%)
Awaiting Probation/ Parole Hearing	97 (.5%)	113 (.7%)	102 (.6%)	91 (.5%)	149 (.7%)	175 (.8%)	295 (1.3%)	430 (2.1%)	328 (1.7%)
Sleeper (No Offense)	236 (1.3%)	283 (1.6%)	266 (1.5%)	238 (1.2%)	257 (1.2%)	130 (.6%)	71 (.3%)	50 (.3%)	51 (.3%)
Federal Prisoner	64 (.4%)	110 (.6%)	89 (.5%)	94 (.5%)	122 (.6%)	36 (.2%)	70 (.3%)	48 (.2%)	113 (.6%)
Military Prisoner	24 (.1%)	10 (.1%)	12 (.1%)	11 (.1%)	9 (.04%)	11 (.05%)	8 (.04%)	4 (.02%)	2 (.01%)
Awaiting Appeal	18 (.1%)	7 (.04%)	4 (.02%)	2 (.01%)	-- --	6 (.03%)	2 (.01%)	-- --	3 (.02%)
Total	17,933	17,390	18,011	20,344	22,093	22,546	21,788	20,062	19,241

Note: Percentages in each column may not add to 100% due to rounding.

As seen in the table, approximately 61 percent of all persons reported held in 1985 were awaiting trial. That percentage, grown from 1977 through 1983, had declined slightly in 1984. Ten percent were held for detoxification in 1985. That represents a consistent decline from the 26.2 percent reported in 1977. About 11 percent of persons held in any given year were actually serving a sentence when initially held, but in this case we see a consistent increase from 7.4 percent in 1978 to 19.4 percent in 1985. The total number of persons who eventually served sentences is, of course, higher because many times the status will change from awaiting trial to serving sentence -- however, these statistics point out that the concept of the jail as a place of punishment is not a concept consistent with the facts. Rather, local jails function primarily to assume the safekeeping of persons, and their appearance in court, until some other disposition is reached. Or, they serve as places for "sobering up." The number of persons actually serving sentence, by comparison, is still relatively small.

The categories used in the NDJIS for legal status, and their explanations, are as follows:

Code (UI) Under Investigation: Used only for subjects who have not been formally charged with an offense.

(AI) Awaiting Indictment: Used only for subjects who have been charged with an offense or offenses but whose case(s) have not yet been examined by a grand jury.

(AT) Awaiting Trial: Used only for subjects who have been charged (and indicted, if applicable) but not yet brought to trial.

(AS) Awaiting Sentencing: Used only for subjects who have been tried and convicted of an offense or offenses but not yet sentenced for the offense(s).

(AA) Awaiting Appeal: Used only for subjects who have been sentenced and who are appealing the conviction and/or sentence.

(TR) Awaiting Transfer: Used only for inmates who are sentenced and awaiting transfer to another correctional institution and who are not appealing.

(AH) Awaiting Probation or Parole Revocation Hearing: Used only for probationers or parolees awaiting a hearing on technical violations of their probation or parole conditions. If a probationer or parolee is charged with a new offense, the appropriate code is entered (e.g., under investigation, awaiting indictment, awaiting trial, etc.).

(SS) Serving Sentence: Used only for inmates who are sentenced to confinement in the local jail and who are not appealing their case(s).

(TS) Transit: Used only for inmates temporarily being held for local or state authorities from other than the reporting jurisdiction (or for juveniles held for parents).

(FD) Federal: Used for subjects held for federal authorities.

(ML) Military: Used for those held for military authorities.

(DX) Detoxification: Used for subjects detained only for detoxification.

(SL) Sleeper: No offense.

Detoxification as a legal status should not be assumed to be the same thing as detoxification as a reason for incarceration. The correctional officers recording the jail register data are required to make choices from among the various legal status categories and reasons for incarceration. When there are several reasons for incarceration involved, for instance, they must select only one to be reported based on a hierarchy of seriousness. There are also situations when more than one legal status may apply, or where it is simply difficult to determine the legal status. The choices from among the reasons for incarceration, and from the legal status categories are made independent of each other: i.e., there is no requirement that a selection of "detoxification" in the legal status category must be accompanied by a selection of "detoxification" as the reason for incarceration.

An example of when these two detoxification references may not correspond is the case of an individual arrested for DUI who is able to bond out immediately. He is, however, detained for detoxification. Since the individual is able to bond out, he is not being held awaiting trial, but rather for detoxification -- and that is his legal status. He is not recorded, however, under reason for incarceration, as a detoxification case. The reason for incarceration would be DUI.

We know that in many instances there are cases where detoxification is recorded as the legal status but some other reason for incarceration is used. In the nine years of available data, detoxification as a legal status has run from 142 to 584 cases in excess of the number of recorded detoxifications as reason for incarceration; in 1985, the number has fallen below this continuum to 131.

LENGTH OF INCARCERATION

Table XXIV shows the numbers of persons held annually in specific time periods. The proportion of reported incarcerations of two

hours or less had been steadily increasing during six of the last nine years, until in 1982, more than one-fifth of all reported incarcerations were held two hours or less. In 1983 and 1984, those numbers declined, but increased again in 1985. Nearly 46 percent were held less than 12 hours, and when looking at incarcerations of 24 hours or less duration, we find over 62 percent of total reported incarcerations. Nearly 97 percent of all persons held were held fewer than thirty days. The most noteworthy observation regarding this table is the consistency of distribution in the various time periods from year to year.

Table XXIV

Incarcerations by
Length of Incarceration
North Dakota, 1977-1985

Length of Incarceration	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
2 hrs. or less	2,235 (12.5%)	2,471 (14.2%)	2,584 (14.0%)	3,370 (16.5%)	3,986 (18%)	4,645 (20.6%)	4,163 (19.1%)	3,923 (19.5%)	4,149 (21.6%)
3 - 6 hrs.	1,890 (10.6%)	1,844 (10.6%)	1,862 (10%)	1,917 (9.4%)	2,033 (9.2%)	2,053 (9.1%)	1,552 (7.1%)	1,443 (7.2%)	1,397 (7.3%)
7 - 12 hrs.	4,841 (27%)	4,378 (25.2%)	4,478 (24.3%)	4,812 (23.6%)	4,790 (21.7%)	4,850 (21.5%)	4,623 (21.2%)	3,547 (17.7%)	3,222 (16.8%)
13 - 24 hrs.	3,404 (19%)	3,387 (19.4%)	3,628 (19.7%)	3,598 (17.6%)	3,646 (16.5%)	3,163 (14%)	3,328 (15.3%)	3,550 (17.7%)	3,283 (17.1%)
25 - 96 hrs.	3,286** (18.3%)	3,165** (18.2%)	3,573** (19.4%)	4,076** (20%)	4,571** (20.7%)	4,549 (20.2%)	4,509 (20.7%)	4,448 (22.2%)	4,119 (21.4%)
97 hrs - 7 days	837*** (4.7%)	786*** (4.5%)	827*** (4.5%)	933*** (4.6%)	1,071*** (4.8%)	1,129 (5%)	1,244 (5.7%)	857 (4.3%)	857 (4.5%)
8 - 30 days	1,053 (5.9%)	1,007 (5.8%)	1,008 (5.5%)	1,242 (6.1%)	1,479 (6.7%)	1,565 (6.9%)	1,718 (7.9%)	1,654 (8.2%)	1,562 (8.1%)
31 - 90 days	301 (1.7%)	270 (1.6%)	206 (1.1%)	354 (1.7%)	399 (1.8%)	465 (2.1%)	456 (2.1%)	473 (2.4%)	486 (2.5%)
Over 90 days	64 (.3%)	85 (.5%)	275 (1.5%)	92 (.4%)	119 (.5%)	149 (.7%)	195 (.9%)	167 (.8%)	136 (.7%)
*TOTAL	17,911 (100%)	17,393 (100%)	18,441 (100%)	20,394 (100%)	22,093 (100%)	22,568 (100%)	21,788 (100%)	20,062 (100%)	19,211 (100%)

*Since Length of Incarceration uses total time in the facility and the count of persons held in any year uses intake date as the determining factor, there are some discrepancies between these annual totals and those shown previously in this report.

**The time period for 1977-1981 is 24-90 hours.

***The time period for 1977-1981 is 91 hours - 7 days.

There are some rather significant implications to this information:

1. Local jails are primarily short-term (less than 24 hours) holding facilities. The state had, in 1985, three classifications or grades of jail facilities distinguished by how long prisoners could be kept in each: (a) grade three -- up to 96 hours; (b) grade two -- up to 90 days; and (c) grade one -- up to one year. About 84 percent of all incarcerations in the state could be accommodated in grade three facilities in 1985.

2. Grade three and two facilities could have accommodated 99.3 percent of all incarcerations in 1985.

3. Grade one jails were needed to house only .7 percent of all local incarcerations in 1985, or 136 persons incarcerated in excess of 90 days; and only 27 in excess of 180 days. Even though grade one facilities may be used to incarcerate up to one year, they are not used extensively for that purpose.

Table XXV lists the number of incarcerations occurring in each of the facilities in the state for selected periods of time. The time periods selected are the same as in Table XXIV, except that Table XXV includes an additional period of "over 180 days," and establishes the immediately preceding category at "91-180 days." The selection of time periods from these two tables is arbitrary except where cutoffs are made to coincide with the three grades of jail facilities: i.e., 96 hours for grade three, and 90 days for grade two.

It is interesting that in different facilities, different time periods contain the largest percentages of incarcerations. For instance, in the Grand Forks County Jail, there are 722 incarcerations recorded in the 7-12 hour period, but in Cass County, the largest number of incarcerations were for two hours or less. In the following counties, the largest category was the 25-96 hour period: Grant, Mercer, Richland, Rolette, Stutsman, Southwest Multi-County Correctional Center, and Traill.

Table XXV

Incarcerations by Facilities Reporting
by Length of Incarceration
North Dakota, 1985

	2 Hours or Less	3-6 Hours	7-12 Hours	13-24 Hours	25-96 Hours	97 Hrs.- 7 Days	8-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	Over 180 Days	Facility Total
Adams Co.	3	4	4	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	24
Barnes Co.	15	24	98	66	103	19	41	12	3	0	378
Bottineau Co.	3	7	39	33	34	15	16	3	2	0	152
Burleigh Co.	117	92	153	129	215	91	144	34	4	1	978
Cass Co.	1,334	241	325	949	811	129	293	99	35	8	4,222
Cass Co. J.D.C.	27	22	36	52	59	24	47	3	0	0	270
Cavalier Co.	1	1	32	12	14	5	4	0	0	0	69
Dickey Co.	46	9	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	62
Divide Co.	5	11	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	32
Eddy Co.	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Emmons Co.	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Foster Co.	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Golden Valley Co.	13	0	4	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	22
Grand Forks	609	282	722	365	511	112	178	65	18	0	2,872
Grand Forks Co. JQ	23	9	9	51	45	14	12	0	0	0	163
Grant Co.	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Lake Region C.C.	201	46	418	492	420	68	114	42	3	3	1,806
Logan Co.	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
McIntosh Co.	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
McKenzie Co.	8	9	51	52	32	1	10	4	0	0	167
McLean Co.	9	7	24	12	16	4	17	2	0	1	92
Mercer Co.	70	28	37	37	83	26	28	4	0	0	313
Morton Co.	238	30	40	80	231	31	60	5	1	0	714
Mountrail Co.	46	4	17	17	42	6	7	3	0	0	142
Pembina Co.	13	16	74	48	54	12	16	2	0	0	234
Pierce Co.	8	4	12	13	19	7	19	3	0	0	85
Ransom Co.	1	2	52	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	60
Richland Co.	18	28	98	108	283	50	86	30	4	2	707
Rolette Co.	52	31	93	60	95	25	59	10	0	1	425
Dunseith	79	36	56	45	34	6	0	1	0	0	257
Sheridan Co.	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
SWMCCC	96	52	238	151	243	43	73	33	8	4	963
Stutsman Co.	122	28	12	82	226	19	35	9	1	1	533
Traill Co.	30	13	12	21	44	5	19	9	0	0	153
Walsh Co.	41	52	99	80	98	23	29	10	0	0	432
Ward Co.	797	160	161	139	205	56	122	62	17	3	1,734
Williams Co.	117	144	285	164	181	65	130	40	13	3	1,144
*Total	4,149	1,397	3,222	3,283	4,119	857	1,562	486	109	27	19,211

*The numbers in this row may total a figure different than one shown previously in this report. See Table XXIV.

We know from the consistency displayed in Table XXIV that if we were to go back and look at previous years for individual agencies, we would find distributions very similar to those mentioned above. The practices in the individual jail facilities and in the courts which they serve are relatively stable, and it is these practices which account for the differences between facilities.

A statistic which we have relied upon in the past for planning purposes is what we have called the "average length of incarceration." This was derived by looking at all of the incarcerations which fell in a given category of race, sex, age, etc., and determining an average incarceration time for all the cases in those categories. Table XXVI features the average length of incarceration for males and females in various age groups for each of nine years.

Table XXVI

Average Length of Incarceration
(In Hours)
by Age and Sex
North Dakota, 1977-1985

Average Length of Incarceration
In Hours

Age	Male									Female								
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
10 and Under	9	55	62	23	16	1	39	250	11	13	11	2	23	1	27	32	1	
11 - 12	13	46	69	6	67	25	25	117	37	13	72	139	12	38	21	1	157	60
13 - 14	59	63	31	59	69	60	68	72	68	30	51	96	30	67	70	51	51	64
15	45	51	89	50	58	50	69	57	96	24	61	122	60	75	71	65	79	61
16	38	44	51	97	80	67	59	91	52	24	68	85	68	97	61	65	30	69
17	109	72	67	76	86	67	62	83	68	17	61	34	101	28	66	51	29	16
Juvenile Average	72	59	56	73	78	57	59	80	65	24	67	87	58	67	61	68	69	52
18	89	161	212	81	108	172	185	250	126	35	61	26	28	35	68	30	18	29
19	97	92	63	71	101	101	120	121	151	26	26	66	89	31	52	52	27	16
20	97	95	68	73	101	96	106	150	120	12	60	35	30	69	58	67	35	62
21	86	96	58	88	98	96	86	133	127	19	26	66	56	51	65	108	70	67
22	68	77	53	80	86	76	95	123	125	21	18	66	22	35	100	56	62	68
23	107	86	55	82	101	101	111	106	87	128	59	16	69	60	91	26	60	112
24	100	96	136	66	88	86	91	109	116	67	16	22	66	65	277	68	56	126
25 - 29	86	84	59	75	78	96	110	100	106	67	68	66	61	86	55	72	61	38
30 - 34	78	82	61	69	76	86	96	107	128	67	56	27	28	29	85	51	67	56
35 - 39	62	79	178	68	89	80	129	107	100	27	60	25	68	76	82	62	66	54
40 - 44	60	73	62	121	70	85	89	108	86	38	20	23	66	60	59	87	72	71
45 - 49	61	68	6	177	69	81	199	219	107	26	15	20	12	38	66	27	66	68
50 - 54	67	69	65	55	65	61	81	126	73	18	35	11	10	31	10	17	21	106
55 - 59	57	35	19	37	61	159	76	66	67	121	25	18	15	26	10	67	68	29
60 - 64	39	61	27	63	69	96	60	69	56	19	10	25	96	12	67	29	12	129
65 and Over	39	61	26	33	31	58	61	66	67	6	1	16	6	27	5	16	125	25
Adult Average	76	80	69	79	86	95	109	121	109	61	39	31	62	52	76	58	51	58
All Ages Average	76	79	68	78	83	91	107	120	107	59	61	66	65	55	72	56	51	58

It is apparent in Table XXVI that there is little relationship between age and length of incarceration, as the numbers in each age category, from year to year, are likely to cover an extremely wide range and there is not much to distinguish one age group from another. The most that can be said, based on the data in Table XXVI, is that average lengths of incarceration run somewhat higher for males than females, and the average length for both males and females has steadily increased since we began collecting data in 1977 -- 41 percent for males and 49 percent for females (though the increase for males ended in 1984, with average length dropping 11 percent in 1985). Similar random distributions are found when length of incarceration is related to other variables. The reason there is so much fluctuation in the numbers from one time period to another is that, as we can see in Tables XXIV and XXV, over half of the cases are bunched at less than 24 hours. However, those few cases that go for extended incarceration periods take on considerably greater weight -- the greater the length of incarceration, the greater the weight it has in determining the average.

MEANS OF RELEASE

The North Dakota Jail Information System also records the method by which each individual recorded held was released during any calendar year. Some persons were not released by the end of the calendar year and are therefore not included in these statistics on release. For example, in 1985, there were 19,241 persons reported incarcerated in local facilities; however, there were releases reported for only 19,146. Table XXVII provides data, annually from 1977 through 1985, on numbers of persons achieving release by various means.

Almost 31 percent of all persons held in 1985 bonded out, either through the court or through an agent. Over 12 percent were transferred to another authority (i.e., State Penitentiary, military, or other federal authority, etc.). Almost 10 percent of those held in 1985 were not held on any charges and another 22 percent completed their sentences. Over 17 percent were released on their own recognizance and the remaining 8 percent of those released were handled by various means as shown in Table XXVII. These percentages have remained relatively stable throughout the past nine years (1977 through 1985).

Table XXVII

Means of Release
of Incarcerations
North Dakota, 1977-1985

Means of Release	Year								
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Cash Bond to Court	3,648 (20.3%)	3,933 (22.6%)	3,879 (21.8%)	4,732 (23.4%)	5,726 (25.9%)	6,240 (27.7%)	4,987 (23%)	4,140 (20.6%)	3,685 (19.2%)
Completed Sentence	2,468 (13.8%)	1,747 (10.1%)	2,058 (11.6%)	2,594 (12.8%)	3,476 (15.7%)	3,613 (16.0%)	4,085 (18.8%)	4,587 (22.8%)	4,301 (22.4%)
No Charge	3,691 (20.6%)	4,022 (23.1%)	4,181 (23.5%)	3,839 (19.0%)	3,461 (15.7%)	2,997 (13.3%)	2,441 (11.2%)	2,013 (10%)	1,785 (9.3%)
Transferred to Other Authority	2,789 (15.6%)	2,738 (15.8%)	2,698 (15.2%)	2,913 (14.4%)	3,036 (13.8%)	2,698 (12.0%)	2,814 (13%)	2,153 (10.8%)	2,374 (12.3%)
Cash Bond to Agent	2,090 (11.6%)	1,890 (10.9%)	1,642 (9.2%)	2,408 (11.9%)	2,422 (11.0%)	2,441 (10.8%)	2,637 (12.1%)	2,257 (11.3%)	2,226 (11.6%)
Released on Own Recognizance	1,168 (6.5%)	1,229 (7.1%)	1,462 (8.2%)	1,628 (8.0%)	1,790 (8.1%)	2,070 (9.2%)	2,408 (11.1%)	3,403 (17%)	3,403 (17.7%)
Paid Fine	631 (3.5%)	569 (3.3%)	621 (3.5%)	825 (4.1%)	645 (2.9%)	762 (3.4%)	685 (3.2%)	454 (2.3%)	340 (1.8%)
Placed on Parole	52 (.3%)	72 (.4%)	64 (.4%)	70 (.3%)	158 (.7%)	496 (2.2%)	527 (2.4%)	96 (.5%)	74 (.4%)
Transferred to Medical Facility	652 (3.6%)	713 (4.1%)	608 (3.4%)	535 (2.6%)	545 (2.5%)	464 (2.1%)	446 (2.1%)	410 (2%)	401 (2.1%)
Released on Other's Recognizance	278 (1.5%)	182 (1.0%)	288 (1.6%)	382 (1.9%)	435 (2.0%)	413 (1.8%)	374 (1.7%)	315 (1.6%)	281 (1.5%)
Charges Dismissed	194 (1.0%)	117 (.7%)	99 (.6%)	95 (.5%)	130 (.6%)	140 (.6%)	103 (.5%)	81 (.4%)	83 (.4%)
Placed on Probation	116 (.6%)	83 (.5%)	74 (.4%)	50 (.2%)	74 (.3%)	67 (.3%)	88 (.4%)	55 (.3%)	81 (.4%)
Diversion Program	111 (.6%)	24 (.1%)	16 (.1%)	81 (.4%)	105 (.5%)	65 (.3%)	51 (.2%)	32 (.2%)	14 (.07%)
Deported	22 (.1%)	42 (.2%)	65 (.4%)	56 (.3%)	54 (.2%)	35 (.2%)	47 (.2%)	22 (.1%)	86 (.5%)
Escaped	15 (.1%)	20 (.1%)	16 (.1%)	19 (.09%)	19 (.08%)	11 (.05%)	7 (.03%)	2 (.01%)	12 (.06%)
Deceased	2 (.01%)	2 (.01%)	1 (.005%)	1 (.005%)	1 (.004%)	--	--	2 (.01%)	-- --
Total*	17,927	17,383	17,772	20,228	22,077	22,512	21,700	20,022	19,146

* Column totals for means of release do not equal the total number of incarcerations for any given year because of the persons who were not released at the time yearly calculations were made.

Note: Percentages in each column may not add to 100% because of rounding.